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[No. 9, of Vol. III.] SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1791. [Whole No. 217.]

ENGLAND.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

WEYMOUTH, *March* 1.

LAST Wednesday arrived in this harbour his Majesty's cutter the Trial, commanded by Lieut. Malbon. She is built on an entire new construction, with three sliding keels, which are inclosed in a case or well; one forward, one midship, and the other abaft; they are worked with the greatest facility, and are not of the least inconvenience to the crew when manœuvering the vessel. She has been universally approved and admired by all our most experienced professional gentlemen in this place, as well as by our ingenious ship-builder, Mr. Stephens, and other mechanics. Her length is 66 feet, breadth 21, her hold 7 feet only, which, in justice to the vessel, ought to have been nine at least, and measures 120 tons. Has a perfect flat bottom, only draws 6 feet water, whereas all others of her tonnage on the old construction draw 14; so that by such an easy draft of water, she can go with safety into almost any harbour or creek whatever. She sails incomparably fast, either before or upon a wind; and though her timbers and planks seem to be of an immoderate degree of thickness (for what reason I cannot tell, but which must impede her sailing) yet no vessel she has ever been in company with, of equal size (even though copper-bottomed, which she is not) has been able, upon many trials, to beat her in sailing, and yet her sails seem too small.

Her hold is divided into several compartments, all water-tight, and so contrived, that should even a plank or two start at sea in different parts of the vessel, she may afterwards be navigated with the greatest security to any part of the world: a method hitherto never thought of, before this ingenious officer contrived it, and which may be the means of saving thousands of valuable lives, and large quantities of merchandize: besides, if she should be drove on shore in a gale of wind, she does not become a wreck; for her keels will all naturally be drove up into their cases, and the ship being then flat bottomed, she cannot easily be overset, and all the crew may be saved with perfect security, by her being able to go into such shallow water.—The crew of the Halswell Indiaman might all have been saved, had she been thus constructed. These are blessings, too obvious to mankind, not to fill every feeling heart with pleasure, and no comment need be made on the great good that may be expected.

The Dutch, who are esteemed a very sagacious commercial people, have already adopted this plan of ship-building, which at once shews the utility and advantage of this wonderful invention.

These discoveries also demonstrate plainly, how far behind hand the art of ship-building has been till this favorable epoch; and from the ingenuity and mechanical powers of this gentleman, the art is astonishingly improved already, and will probably be carried to still greater perfection.

The world is indebted for these noble discoveries to John Schank, Esq. of Barton house, Dawlish, a Captain in the Royal Navy, who had the command of the King's ships of war on the great Lakes of America, in the last war and who accompanied the late ingenious Sir C. Douglass, when he sailed to the North Seas, by order of Government, to make observations on the Transit of Venus.

It is worthy of remark, that Captain Schank, with the greatest liberality and public spirit, has given up every emolument to his country and mankind in general, which otherwise he might have secured to himself, and which he highly deserves in the greatest degree.

Great merit is due to Lord C. and the present Lords of the Admiralty, who, getting the better of all former old prejudices, ordered this vessel to be constructed.

Remedy for the Gout.

TO one pound of Brimstone finely powdered and put into a stone or earthen Jar, add one gallon of boiling water, let it stand four or five days, stirring it well two or three times a day—at the end of the fourth day, draw it off fine for use—drink half a pint every morning, at least half an hour before breakfast—let the Jar be kept stopped close when you are not stirring the Brimstone.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LAURA and MARY.

"WHY drops the pearly tear from LAURA's eye?
That eye which used the love-lorn mind to cheer;
Why heaves that boson thus the far-fetch'd sigh?
What grief afflicts the maid to friendship dear?

Form'd with the power the coldest heart to warm,
With innate beauty glowing in thy breast;
What from thy bosom can contentment charm,
Or break with momentary woe thy rest?

Can she whose presence never fails to give
New life, new joy, on whom she deigns to smile;
Thus like a turtle solitary live,
And all admirers of their hopes beguile?"

"Alas my Mary! nought can e'er avail,
To sooth the gathered tumults of my soul;
Or, wakening comfort for a girl so frail,
To calm my sorrows, or my griefs control.

Not all the pleasures that this world affords,
Can give one moment to my soul of peace;
Nor all the flattering emptiness of words,
Make glad this conscience with its wonted ease.

Short are the joys triumphant beauty gives,
With hurried steps full quick they flit away;
E'en while the triumph in the bosom lives,
We droop with night, and sicken with the day.

But O my MARY! nought can e'er reprieve
My soul from sorrow, or my bosom cheer;
Or bless the heart, that fluttering to deceive,
Has stretch'd my EDWARD on a watery bier.

Pleased with the tho'ts of conquest, and of fame,
I spurn'd the youth, forgetful of his love,
Whose crimson blushes spoke the burning flame—
Hard was my heart—nor sighs, nor tears, could move.

At length, dejected with my base disdain,
And worn with sorrow, and corroding care,
He plunged, at midnight, in the billowy main,
And left these fields, and left this vernal air.

'Twas then I found, nor pride, nor wealth, nor praise,
Could pour one beam of comfort on my mind;
Twas then I wish'd, that with an answering grace,
I'd heard his vows, and never been unkind.

Full many an eve I've dew'd the green-clad earth
With stern Repentance' bitter-dropping tear;
Full many a day I've fled the house of mirth,
And brooded o'er the memory of my dear.

Thus, thus, my Mary! torn from every joy,
And pierced with Conscience' terrifying dart,
In tears, and sighs, my moments I employ,
Nor tears, nor sighs, can ease my broken heart."

Here as she paused, a sudden thunder shook
The groves around; the darken'd forests roar;
The trees that mantled o'er the winding brook,
Scared at the sound, forsook the waved-wash'd shore.

Terrific lightning blazing round their heads
In one large sheet the wide-stretch'd forest veil'd;
And new-form'd thunder shook again the meads,
And chased the lightnings that their forms assail'd.

At once a voice, stern as the winter's roar,
That chill'd their vitals, and that froze their blood;
Bade the loud grumbling thunder vex no more
The trembling forest, and the frighten'd flood.

At once a deeper flash o'erspread the sky;
A louder peal convulsed the trembling ground;
The lightnings vanish'd from the pain-fed eye;
And thunders wavered with a distant sound.

Sudden a form, with which the angelic host,
Nor Raphael's self in majesty could vie,
Chased the dark thunders from the quaking coast,
And oped the purpling regions on their eye.

Then, with a look that pierced thro' LAURA's heart,
And crop'd the withering roses of her cheek—
"Thou wretch" he cried, "no comfort I impart;
No joys for thee the swift-wing'd minutes seek.

He who, with tears, thy favors once implored
Another holds by Hymen's sacred band;
No more to wander from the nymph adored,
No more to quit, for vile disdain, the land.

Content shall bless him in the works of peace,
Fame shall his footsteps in the war attend;
Rend from a Cesar's brow the withering wreaths
To deck the worthier temples of my friend.

His wife, sweet partner of his every joy,
Adorn'd with all the virtues of the fair,
Shall bless his life in love without alloy,
Love free from sorrow and perplexing care.

In all her looks is sentiment express'd;
In every action dignity and grace;
O! form'd from every age new praise to wrest—
And scatter blushes o'er a Portia's face.

She, tinged with health's inimitable dye,
Shall pass the spring and summer of her life;
Rise, with a nation's blessings, to the sky,
Her only Epitaph—"This was a Wife."

But thou, shall sicken with the coming eve;
Drop, unlamented, to the narrow grave;
No grateful memory to thy kindred leave;
No hand assist thee, none shall wish to save."

Again fresh lightnings sheeted o'er the skies;
Again fresh thunders rock'd the trembling ground;
The vision vanish'd from her eager eyes,
And lightnings quivered at the parting sound.

ELLA.

From the COMPLAINANT.

Published in the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

THAT there are many School Masters in the country, training up youth in the way they should go, I make no doubt—and hope they will excuse me if I complain of some others of their profession of quite a different character—and that for these two things.

1st. "In the exercise of government, too much credulity in admitting the information of one boy against another: Children take a certain delight in seeing their fellows brought to punishment, which is not so commonly observed in their riper years: hence you will see a boy lashing a tree or a post, to get the imaginary pleasure of being the scourger of some person: hence, likewise, they will be sure to fill the master's ears with information against their mates, of every thing they suppose will incur his resentment, and bring stripes upon them. And sometimes false informations, back'd with false witnesses, will bring punishment, making a master the instrument of revenge or diversion to his scholars. A quotation on this subject from a letter of a gentleman of veracity, will, I hope, be excused both by him and the public.

"When I was 6 or 7 years old, I was in a very large school, under the tuition of a gentleman remarkable for his severity; I was very small of my age, and my nerves were strung in such a manner as that I cut capers with much activity and nimbleness, when a stick four feet long cling'd round my little limbs. This was great diversion to the larger boys, and therefore they contriv'd to have the affair brought about once or twice every day. I was daily accused of playing in school, calling names, or some other fault which I was altogether innocent of. The accusation would be supported by two or three large boys, and the rest that knew it to be false, dare not open their mouths. Hence I was daily whip'd, for a fault I never committed, till I was forc'd to own it, and then whip'd for lying. This was the case for so long a course of time, that I have since wonder'd that my master, who never saw any thing in me but obedience, with his own eyes, did not suspend his credulity, and determine, that the diversion of my accusers, in seeing me cut capers, was the end of their accusations. But whether he did, or did not, the practice was continued till I found there was no more benefit in obedience, manners or study—my fate must be the same. So true to the school was I, that I never mentioned any thing of my treatment to my parents; and my master was much caress'd at our house, as being a valuable, faithful preceptor. Where it would have ended I know not (since my discouragements produced actual faults, and the exercise of the long stick was repeated several times in a day) had not I once had my little, raw-bon'd back and ribs smartly checker'd because I was bloody from a great boy's having run a broomstick into my ear before school began. I was forced then to go into the hands of a physician, to have the wound heal'd, but several disadvantages, the consequence of that accident, remain to this day; and yet the master was a gentleman of sense and of learning, which shews the danger of credulity, as to complaints against children under our care. With such a warning before me, one would have thought that I should have avoided it, when acting in character of school master; but I confess, that I believe that a droll, half witted, comical, lubberly boy, who was once my scholar, has been punished upon false information given for the diversion of the school. And indeed we are all too apt to forget that little children, from their want of language to convey their ideas, as well as from the awe they have from the presence of their master, are under an incapacity properly to defend themselves."

2d. I would complain of a too common disregard of the advice implied in my motto, which is, in short, "to endear themselves to their scholars, and make both school and study delightful. (N. B.) If any one should say I do not construe right, I will not dispute the matter, as I am not very expert in translating.) To inspire the little mortals with a servile fear and awe, seems to be the grand point in view with many; and I would have authority supported, but easiness of excess, and indications of kindness towards his pupils is quite as necessary."—I will

agg on, for the concluſion of the paper, ſome obſervations made by the moſt celebrated writers on this head.

"This is one of the moſt important points (ſays M. Rollin) in education, and at the ſame time the moſt difficult; for among a great number of maſters, who in other reſpects are very deſerving, there are very few to be found, who are happy enough to make their ſcholars fond of ſtudy."

"It ſhould be the great care of the maſters (ſays Quintilian) who teach children their letters, to do it in ſuch a manner that a child who is not yet capable of being fond of his book, ſhould not take an averſion to it, and the diſlike continue when he grows up." "For this reaſon (ſays he) his ſtudy ſhould be made a diverſion to him. The maſter muſt proceed by aſking him little queſtions. He muſt be encouraged by commendation, and allowed to ſet ſome value upon himſelf, and be pleaſed with having learnt any thing. Sometimes what he refuſes to learn muſt be taught another, to raiſe his jealouſy. We muſt enter into little diſputes with him, and let him think he has often the better. We muſt entice him likewiſe by little rewards, which children at that age are very fond of." *Quint. Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 1.

"The great ſecret to make children love their books, is to make them fond of their maſter. In this caſe they willingly give ear to him, become docile, ſtrive to pleaſe him, and take a pleaſure in his leſſons." *Quint. Lib.* 2. *Cap.* 9. *Studium diſcendi Voluntate, quæ cogi non poteſt.*

Lib. 1. Cap. 3. QUINT.

"We may confine the body, make a ſcholar ſit at his deſk againſt his inclination, double his labor by way of puniſhment, force him to finiſh a taſk impoſed on him, and for that end deprive him of his play and recreation, but can laboring thus upon force be properly called ſtudy?"
—*M. Rollin.* F.

PARIS, March 15.

THE King is much better, he is able to ſit up, his cough is leſs violent. The French wags pretend that he caught cold by throwing off his *Royal Robes* on a ſudden.

Yeſterday the Biſhop of Lidda was elected to the Metropolitan ſee of Paris.

M. Brendle is elected Biſhop of Straſburgh, vice Cardinal de Rohan.

The law of *primogeniture* is aboliſhed—property is to be equally diſtributed among the males and females of the family.

LONDON, March 19.

The veils of our faſhionable females ſeem to increaſe in their dimenſions as the ſun increaſes its powerful influence; they are at preſent ſo very highly in favor, as not only, to be worn with the petit bonnet by day, but they fall gracefully over the ſhoulders from the dreſs cap by night. The reaſon given by the ladies for their fondneſs for this article of dreſs, is by no means a bad one; it gives them, they ſay, an excellent pretence for ſhunning all thoſe whom they do not wiſh to ſpeak to, and a charming opportunity of being particular, where they deſire to be ſo.

Lord Caſtlewart is ſaid to intend claiming the Dukedom of Albany, upon pretenſions which, if eſtabliſhed, will prove him to be head of the late Royal Houſe of Stuart.

Remittances to a conſiderable amount arrived by the packet on Thurſday from America. They conſiſt of bills drawn in the name of the United States, on their agent at Amſterdam.

Lord Groſvenor's eſtates are in ſo improving a way, and ſo faſt do the houſes of leaſe fall in, that in a few years he will have an income of not leſs than four ſcore thouſand pounds a year.

The duke of Bedford, the duke of Portland, and earl Groſvenor, have had their eſtates doubled, within the ſpace of fifteen years.

The number of perſons confined in Paris for various cauſes, amount to one thouſand eight hundred.

The acquittal of Caglioſtro at Rome, does honor at once to the Pope and the inquiſition that tried him.

Our woolen manufacture exports, of the laſt year, have amounted to nearly 2,000,000l. the nett produce of our own corn lands more than 9,000,000l. the produce of butter, cheeſe, and milk, about 2,500,000l. amount of timber cut for building, 500,000l. and the rent of paſtures, meadows, commons, foreſts, heaths, &c. has amounted to about 7,000,000l.

The Lords committees appointed to ſearch for precedents reſpecting the continuance of impeachments from Parliament to Parliament, proceed with ſo much deliberation, that it is doubtful whether they will be able to make their report in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſion.

The public will recollect, that, for more than three months, the general defence of the Miniſter's plan, for taking 500,000l. of the unreceived Dividends out of the bank, was, that they conſiſted of money to which there was no known claimant. That defence is now expreſsly diſclaimed by the Miniſter himſelf, who acknowledges that there is, ſtrictly ſpeaking, no ſuch thing as unclaimed Dvidends, and that the 500,000l. is to be taken from the floating balance in the bank.

An indictment was preferred at Colcheſter againſt a perſon for an aſſault. It appeared in evidence, that the plaintiff had attempred to hang himſelf; and tha the defendant, finding him in that ſituation, cut him down, tweaked him by the noſe, and ſtruck him ſeveral ſmart blows on the back, for the purpoſe of reviving ſuſpended animation. The jury conſidering that there was no malice in the caſe, found a verdict for the defendant.

The noble city of Venice, and the iſlands about it, are ſo populous, have ſo many manufactures, and carry on ſo great a trade, more eſpecially when the other powers of Italy are at war, and the ſubjects of the republic enjoy the benefit of her neutrality, that the revenue drawn from them to the State amounts annually to three millions of ducats. The entire revenne of the republic is computed at eight millions of ducats, and the annual expence does not commonly exceed half that ſum; ſo that, in time of peace, they are conſtantly accumulating vaſt treaſure. Before the fatal war of Candia, they had in their treaſury fifteen millions of ducats in ready money, excluſive of a famous gold chain, to which they annually added ſome links, which forty porters could hardly carry, and which, on certain feſtivals, was extended acroſs the ſquare at St. Mark, for the entertainment of the people. As they have now enjoyed peace for many years, it may be preſumed that their coffers are again pretty full; ſo that, upon an emergency, they would be able to make much greater exertion than is commonly imagined.

MARCH 23.

Sir R. P. Arden received on Saturday at the bank, the dividends of 1400l. which were brought to light by the preſent bill.

One Banker is ſaid to have recovered fifty dividends upon a large ſum, the principal likewiſe remaining unſold.

A French Deputy, lately challenged by an officer, replied he knew nothing of arms, and was even ignorant how to load a piſtol; but he propoſed, before four witneſſes to throw up for the chance of which of them ſhould be hanged.

A lot of ground adjoining the road to Hampſtead, part of the eſtate of Lord Camden, has lately been let on a building leaſe to three perſons of conſiderable property in the city, who have entered into an agreement to build within a limitted time, four hundred houſes, to be divided into ſtreets, and called Camden Town. The bricks are now making on the ſpot for the purpoſe. This, when completed, with other buildings, now erecting on that road, will ſoon join Hampſtead, to London.

Great commotions are expected throughout France upon the re-election of the National Aſſembly in May or June next, but the influence of the Ariſtocracy is ſo completely deſtroyed, as to give the friends of the new government very little apprehenſion.

Mr. and Mrs. Orleans (as every one now calls them) ſet a grand example to the rich: From the 6th of this month, they are to pay ready money for every thing they purchaſe—the French who only know the Britiſh Nobility for their virtues, imagine the innovation to have been imported from England.

APRIL 2.

On Thurſday night, at 8 o'clock, the Cabinet Miniſters met in council at the Duke of Leed's Office, Whitehall, and ſat till one o'clock yeſterday morning, when his Grace diſpatched a meſſenger with letters to the Earl of Eglin, at Vienna.

A meſſenger ſet off with diſpatches for Berlin yeſterday morning at five o'clock. He was told, that it depended on a contingency, whether he would be ſent by our Ambaſſador there to Peterſburgh.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, April 1.

"About three o'clock this afternoon, on a ſignal made from the Royal William, a general preſs took place here. There being a conſiderable number of colliers and other coaſting veſſels in the harbour, near three hundred prime ſeamen were picked up in a few hours, principally North countrymen. An outward bound Weſt-Indiaman, in St. Helen's Road, had all her hands taken out.

"This evening ſailed his Majeſty's ſhips Ardent and Aſſiſtance, for the Downs: and the Flirt and Scout ſloops, and Barracouta cutter, on the impreſs ſervice."

On Wedneſday morning, at four o'clock, the Ruſſian Miniſter diſpatched a courier to Peterſburgh, with the reſult of the debate in the two houſes of Parliament. His return may be expected within five weeks, and the contents of his diſpatches will decide whether we ſhall have a war with Ruſſia or not.

Laſt week the long depending cauſe of the St. Euſtatius buſineſs was, after eight years litigation, finally determined before the Lords of the Council, and it is expected the claimants will receive their ſeveral dividends in the courſe of a few days.

Ruſſia does not appear to pay any regard to the mediation in her quarrel with the Porte. It is aſſerted, that her fleet at Sebaſtopolis has received orders to ſail as ſoon as the ſeaſon will permit.

The Grand Seignior has ſent the Sultana Valide, his mother, to the old Seraglio, for having attempted to reconcile him to the Ruſſians.

HOUSE of LORDS, April 1.

PRUSSIAN TREATY.

The order of the day being read for the houſe to take into conſideration the above treaty.

Earl Fitzwilliam roſe, and after contending for ſome time, that by the treaty, Great-Britain was not bound to aſſiſt Pruſſia in offenſive conduct, moved the following reſolutions:

"That Great-Britain hath not become bound by either the expreſs or implied engagement of the treaty of defenſive alliance with his Pruſſian Majeſty, or with the United Provinces, to take hoſtile meaſures, in order to compel the Empreſs of Ruſſia to relinquiſh the advantages gained by her arms, in the Ockzakow, Tartary, and in Beſſarabia."

"That the progreſs of the Ruſſian arms in the Ockzakow, Tartary, and in Beſſarabia, is not an adequate nor juſt cauſe for Great-Britain to make war againſt the Empreſs of Ruſſia."

"That the refuſal of the conditions of peace propoſed by a power offering mediation, is no juſt cauſe for hoſtile meaſures in ſupport of the mediation ſo rejected."

Lord Grenville moved the previous queſtion.

Lord Derby, Lord Dorcheſter, Earl of Guildford, Viſcount Stormont, and Lord Rawdon, were for the reſolution.

The Duke of Leeds, Lord Hardwicke, and the Lord Chancellor, were for the previous queſtion.

The queſtion being put on the previous queſtion, the Houſe divided.

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Adjourned.

LIVERPOOL, March 21.

Accident has produced a very uſeful diſcovery; for, by the late inundations of the ſea, it was obſerved, that as far as the tide extended, it brought all the worms from their holes, and killed them. This experiment has been ſince tried with the ſea-water in ſeveral gardens, and has anſwered the deſired effect beyond expectation.

A ſhoemaker's wife in Pimlico dreamed on Tueſday night, that No. 18 would be drawn a prize on Wedneſday. She communicated the dream in the morning to her huſband, who ſwore that he dreamed ſhe was *hanged*. The woman ſold all ſhe was worth to inſure the number, on the confidence of her dream. No. 18 was not drawn; and what is extremely ſingular, the huſband's dream was *realized*, as his wife hanged herſelf the ſame evening!

It is a little ſingular, that when General Wolfe was carried off the field of battle, he ſhould be wrapped up in the plaid of Donald Macleod, the oldeſt ſoldier in the King's ſervice. It was a more honorable covering than Imperial purple.

A Caution.—There are counterfet guineas in circulation, a very good imitation of the coin ſtruck in 1788; they weigh as much as a real guinea, are pale, and the rim of the ſhield on the tail is ſomewhat broader; the crown on the arms larger, the fleur de lis in the arms of France cloſer together, and the Iriſh harp not ſo well executed; the milling is not ſo rough, nor is the hair of the head of his majeſty ſo well curled. Theſe counterfeit guineas are ſuppoſed to be ſcarcely worth more than 10s.

RICHMOND, May 19.

On Friday the 9th of March laſt, Samuel Brady and Francis M'Guire, aſſembled an armed force, and made an attack upon a party of Delaware Indians on Beaver Creek in the State of Pennſylvania, who were in friendſhip with the United States, and killed four of them, after which the perpetrators fled into this State; in conſequence thereof the governor has iſſued a proclamation offering a reward of 600 dollars for the delivery of Brady and M'Guire, to the executive authority of the State of Pennſylvania, in order that they may be tried agreeable to the laws of the State.

PITTSBURGH, May 14.

On Friday or Saturday, the 29th or 30th of April, a party of Indians penetrated the country near to Clarkſburgh, where they took two people priſoners, and conſiderable plunder of horſes and other property. Three of them made their appearance at a farm houſe, and fired on the man at his door, who fell; they ran towards him, and on one of them ſtooping to ſcalp him, he was ſaluted by the man's wife with a ſtroke from a large hatchet in his back, which went ſo completely into his body, that at three different efforts ſhe could not diſengage it, and the Indian

made off with it ſticking in him; a ſecond Indian alſo made an attempt, when ſhe, by a well directed ſtroke with a ſtick ſhe had got, laid him on the ground; the third then run, and the other, as ſoon as he had recovered his feet, followed his example—on which the woman took her huſband in her arms and carried him into the houſe, and when a magiſtrate of Ohio county, from whom I had this relation, left that place, the man was in a fair way of recovering. The Indians were purſued to Kenahwa river, and diſperſed, their plunder, but not the priſoners, recovered.

[The Pittſburgh Gazette contains accounts of depredations and murders committed by the ſavages in various other places.]

ALBANY, May 16.

Letters received in this city, from Capt. Metcalfe, of the brig Elenora, mention his having returned from the North-Weſt coaſt of America to Canton—alſo, the death of his ſecond ſon, Capt. Thomas Metcalfe.

Philadelphia, May 28.

By the brig Caledonia, Capt. Hunter, from Dublin, to New-York, accounts are received from Ireland to the 7th, and from London to the 3d of April.

The Aſſembly at Warſaw, Poland, have declared, in a note to the Britiſh Miniſter, Mr. Hailes—that the Republic would never give up, on any condition, the ſmalleſt part of its poſſeſſions—particularly Dantzic and Thorne. This reſolution was made in conſequence of information received from the Poliſh Miniſter at Vienna, reſpecting certain propoſitions from the Court of Berlin.

Some accounts received by the late arrival at New-York from Dublin, ſay that the proſpect of a war with Ruſſia, has enhanced the price of linens in Ireland.

In ſtorming Ismael, the Ruſſians loſt 7000 men; in this number were three Major-Generals, one Brigadier, ſix Colonels, forty Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors, and from 2 to 300 other commiſſioned officers. The life of one fellow-creature, in the eſtimation of humanity, is worth more than all the glory and triumph of ſuch a conqueſt.

By the votes of the two houſes of Parliament, it appears that the Britiſh government is determined to interpoſe its power for bringing about a peace between Ruſſia and the Porte. The armed neutrality, during the laſt war, affords the precedent for the warlike preparations now making in England. How far Catharine will reliſh being dictated to, time will diſcover.

According to a ſtatement publiſhed in an Engliſh paper, the total expence of the civil and military eſtabliſhment in Botany Bay amounts to £. 42,860 13 10

Future annual expence will be 10,000 0 0

Convicts ſhipped,	2029	
Ditto on board ſhips under orders for ſailing,	1830	
	3859	

Extract of a letter to a Swediſh gentleman in this city, dated Stockholm, *25th of Nov.* 1790.

"Colonel Hæſtſko is the only traitor who loſt his head, three other Finland Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels were brought out with him to the place of execution, but obtained the King's pardon."

On this occaſion, a perſon well acquainted with the affairs of Sweden, makes the following remarks:—The conſtitution of Sweden has much more regard to perſonal liberty in ſome very capital circumſtances than the Britiſh, or that of any Monarchy in Europe: Accordingly, the court before whom the rebellious officers were tried, proceeded with extraordinary caution, and did not condemn more than a few arch-traitors after a trial that laſted ſome months, and was laid before the public in a minute detail. The King, who with heroic fortitude, has "the milk of human nature" in his veins, would, after all, permit only one ſacrifice to the national ſecurity. This lenity might be fatal to him and to Sweden if both were not guarded by a patriotic and loyal people.

That the people of England ſhould have a conſtitution "written on their hearts," is thought by ſome a novel and unfounded idea. But it may be aſked, ſhould this country ever be ſo far curſed as that innovators, in their rage for change, ſhould annihilate the *form* of the preſent excellent *balanced* conſtitution of the United States, would it not be found that the people of *this country* have the principles of a free conſtitution written on *their* hearts? Would they not recur to thoſe principles which are immutable, and indelibly impreſſed on our natures? They would—and after ſuffering for a ſeaſon demagogal tyranny, their ſober ſenſes would bring them back to a government founded on reaſon, equality and juſtice. Previous to adopting our preſent conſtitution, which is nothing more than a definite and expreſs arrangement of acknowledged principles, we were in the diſgraceful ſituation that ſome appear deſirous of ſeeing us again reduced to—But it is to be hoped, that the preſent permanent poſition of the federal government, and the proſpect of continued tranquility in theſe States, are a death-warrant to the hopes of ſedition and anarchy.

What are *equal* rights? This is a term frequently made uſe of, but it is ſuſpected with very different meanings. The conſtitution of the United States holds out the beſt commentary upon them—*that* has opened the door to genius and patriotiſm wherever diſcovered—every citizen is eligible to the honor of ſerving the public, whoſe merits entitle him to the diſtinction—every man is by that conſtitution ſecured in the poſſeſſion of his acquiſitions, whether of ſcientific or pecuniary property, and conſequently ſecured in all the advantages and privileges connected with them. Were this not the caſe, the ſprings of induſtry would be broken, and every ſtimulus to enterprize deſtroyed. *Equal rights* then ſtrictly mean, ſecurity of *property*, *perſon* and *life*.

By the Betſy, Capt. Howland, arrived in the Cheſapeak, from the Iſle of France, accounts are received which it is ſaid ſtate, that the Engliſh army in India under the command of Gen. Meadows has been defeated by the forces of Tippo Saib, and that the Britiſh General was among the ſlain.

The Britiſh April Packet, is arrived at Halifax.

It has already been mentioned, that Capt. Joſiah, in the Brig Brothers, performed the voyage to Canton and back again to this port, without loſing a man by ſickneſs: We are ſince informed, that no ſpiritous liquors were uſed on board his ſhip—the conſtant drink of the ſhip's company being Spruce Beer.——The following pertinent remark has been made on the occaſion: Twenty years ago it was conſidered as utopian to think of navigating a veſſel without a daily allowance of rum to ſailors, as it now is, to propoſe the cultivation of Rice or Sugar without Slaves.

We hear that the ſhip Maſſachuſetts, Job Prince, Eſq. Commander, has been ſold in India for Sixty Five Thouſand Dollars: This ſhip was upwards of 800 tons burthen. The ſhip Hercules, upwards of 600 tons, has alſo been ſold in that country. Theſe veſſels were built in Maſſachuſetts, the former, compoſed of American materials altogether.

Stocks have riſen lately a little in New-York.

The Tammany Society, No. I, of New-York, are forming an extenſive Muſeum in that city—a conſiderable collection is already made—their plan is general, and will have a friendly aſpect on the natural and political hiſtory of our country.

We hear that the French 74 at Newport, has on board one of the regiments lately ſent from France, to reſtore peace in Martinique—and is on her return home: It is rumoured that the people at Martinique would not ſuffer the ſoldiers to land.

From the eaſtern papers it appears that a ſlight ſhock of an earthquake was felt on the evening of the 16th inſt. in many of the ſea ports extending from the State of New-York to Boſton.

Agreeable to the intimation in our laſt, we learn by a Charleſton paper, that The Preſident of the United States continued his tour to the ſouthward, by ſetting our for Savannah on Monday the 9th inſt. He was eſcorted out of the city by the Cincinnati, and a number of other reſpectable characters.

The Hon. ROGER SHERMAN is elected Senator of the United States for the State of Connecticut, in the room of Dr. JOHNSON, reſigned.

The higheſt prize in the New-York Lottery was drawn by Capt. STEDDIFORD, of the late continental army, and Mr. JOHN UTTS, both of New-York.

A correſpondent obſerves, it is a little ſurpriſing that no refutation of the innuendo againſt the genuineneſs of the letter, ſaid to be from Lord MANSFIELD, has appeared ſince Saturday laſt: If the letter *is* genuine it can be eaſily made to appear.

Of the French foreign miniſters it appears from information communicated to the National Aſſembly by M. Montmorin, miniſter of foreign affairs—that two only have refuſed to take the civic oath, viz. Cardinal de Bernis and M. Bombelle, miniſter at Venice, whoſe places are to be filled by new appointments.

The miniſter likewiſe informed the aſſembly that the accounts from the frontiers do not contain A SINGLE FACT OF AN ALARMING NATURE.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ODES.

ODE V.

ONE MORE HINT TO REVIEWERS.

PUNCTUAL, you ſee, without the touch upon
My ſhoulder blade, of gentle Ba—f's hand,
To your aſſiſtance, here comes honeſt JOHN,
While ſage Inſtruction by his ſide doth ſtand.

"Tis a plain, homeſpun, truth, I know,"
That all mankind are caught by ſhow;
That many, who to wit, and ſenſe,
Can have but very ſmall pretence,
By caution, and by conſtant care,
Upon their fellows ſo impoſe,
That wiſdom *ſeems* to fill their air,
And ſcience wrinkle up their noſe.

On you, my dear Reviewers, let me preſs
This great, important, and eternal law—
Let naught entice you error to confeſs,
Or own your judgement can admit a flaw.
But if a Book of ſuch a kind appears
That your own ignorance you can't but feel,
Say, that your Readers have both eyes and ears,
And you will nothing from their pleaſure ſteal.
Then, with the liberality of Heaven,
Let *copious extracts* from the Work be given.

JOHN.

GENEROSITY OF MARSHAL TURENNE.

The Deputies of a great metropolis in Germany offered him one hundred thouſand crowns not to paſs with his army through their city.—"Gentlemen", ſaid he, "I can't in conſcience accept your money, for I had no intention to paſs that way."

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	17ſ1. 17ſ2 pr.	£. 86	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9ſ3.	46	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	9ſ1 9ſ2	45	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	16ſ 16ſ1	80	
Indents	9ſ3	45	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	12ſ6 15ſ.		do.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL
Lottery Tickets,
Claſs SECOND, to be had at the ſame place.
May 28, 1791. (eptf)

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raiſe the ſum of FOUR THOUSAND Pounds, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, paſſed the 24th November, 1790, for the purpoſe of laying out and improving the Roads and Cauſeways between the Town of Newark, in the County of Eſſex, and Paules-Hook Ferry, in the County of Bergen, in ſaid State.

THIS Lottery is compoſed of 15,000 Tickets, to be drawn in Three Claſſes, as deſcribed in the inſerted Scheme: The price of a Ticket in the Firſt Claſs is *One Dollar*; in the Second Claſs *Two Dollars*, and in the Third Claſs *Four Dollars*. The operation of this Lottery will appear in the following order: The whole 15,000 numbers will be put in one wheel, and 3100 prizes in the other wheel, of which 3100 numbers only will be drawn in the Firſt Claſs, which ſhews the whole number drawn in this Claſs are prizes. agreeably to the Scheme.

The nnmbers which remain undrawn compoſe the Second Claſs, of which 4000 will be drawn againſt 2000 prizes and 2000 blanks; this ſhews there is only one blank to a prize, agreeably to the ſcheme.

The remaining 8000 numbers undrawn, compoſing the Third Claſs, will be drawn againſt 2667 prizes and 5333 blanks, which ſhews there are about two blanks to a prize, agreeably to the ſcheme.

The Adventurers in this Lottery will pleaſe to obſerve—*That the numbers drawn in the Firſt and Second Claſſes are precluded from all chance in the Third and moſt valuable Claſs, as the poſſeſſors of the numbers undrawn are entitled to the ſame numbers in the ſucceeding Claſſes, provided they apply to renew their tickets fifteen days before the time fixed for the drawing the Second and Third Claſſes. On neglect the undrawn numbers will be ſold to others.* Such Adventurers as wiſh to benefit by the ſuperior chance of CAPITAL PRIZES in the Third Claſs, will ſee their intereſt by ſupplying themſelves with a ſufficient number of tickets in the Firſt Claſs. Every application for renewal muſt be attended with the Original Ticket in the preceeding Claſs.

The drawing of the Firſt Claſs will commence in the town of Newark, in the State of New-Jerſey, on Monday the 20th day of June next, if full. The Second Claſs will commence drawing two months after the Firſt. The Third, and laſt Claſs, will commence drawing two months after the Second.

The drawing of this Lottery will be under the conſtant ſuperintendance of, at leaſt, two of the Commiſſioners, appointed by the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, to contract for the erection of the bridges over the Hackenſack and Paſaick rivers.

FIRST CLASS.

1	Prize of 300	Dollars is	300
2	200		400
5	100		500
12	50		600
35	20		700
80	10		800
225	4		900
2740	2		5480
3100	Prizes		9680
12000	Undrawn, Carried to Third Claſs		5420
15100	Tickets at 1 dol. each is		15100

SECOND CLASS.

1	Prize of 500	Dollars is	500
3	200		600
7	100		700
16	50		800
45	20		900
100	10		1000
1828	4		7312
2000	Prizes		11812
2000	Blanks,		
8000	Undrawn, Carried to Third Claſs		12188
12000	Tickets at 2 dol. each is		24000

THIRD CLASS.

1	Prize of 5000	Dollars is	5000
2	2000		4000
4	1000		4000
10	400		4000
20	200		4000
40	100		4000
100	40		4000
225	20		4500
2265	7		15855
2667	Prizes		49355
5333	Blanks,		
	Firſt Drawn		125
	Laſt Drawn		128
8000	Tickets at 4 dol. each is	32000	
Brought from Firſt Claſs		5420	
Brought from Second do.		12188	
		49608	49608

The object of this Lottery being of ſuch evident utility to the United States in general, and the States of New-York, New-Jerſey, and Pennſylvania, in particular, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the moſt liberal ſupport, as every traveller will experience the happineſs of enjoying regular compleat Roads, leading to and from well-conſtructed bridges.

TICKETS are to be had of the Subſcribers, who are duly appointed Managers of this Lottery by the Commiſſioners. The Prizes will be punctually paid by the reſpective Managers who ſigned the fortunate numbers, immediately after drawing the ſeveral Claſſes—ſubject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

JOHN N. CUMMING, } *Newark,*
JESSE BALDWIN, }
JOHN D. ALVEY, *New-Brunſwick.*

New-Jerſey, March 8, 1791.

N. B. *For the accommodation of thoſe who would wiſh to become Adventurers in the above Lottery, letters, poſt paid, directed to John D. Alvey, New-Brunſwick, encloſing Philadelphia, or New-York Bank Notes, will be particularly attended to, and Tickets forwarded on receipt of ſuch letters.*

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE,
On the subject of the
COD AND WHALE FISHERIES,
[CONTINUED.]

No. II.

State of the Cod-Fishery of *Massachusetts*, from 1765, to 1775.

	Vessels annually.	Tonnage.	Seamen.	Kentals to Europe, a 3. 5 Dolls.	Kentals to West-Indies a 2. 6 Dolls.
Marblehead,	150	7,500	1200	80,000	40,000
Gloucester,	146	5,530	888	35,000	42,500
Manchester,	25	1,500	200	10,000	10,000
Beverley,	15	750	120	6,000	6,000
Salem,	30	1,500	240	12,000	12,000
Newbury Port,	10	400	60	2,000	2,000
Ipswich,	50	900	190	8,000	5,500
Plymouth,	60	2,400	420	8,000	16,000
Cohasset,	6	240	42	800	1,600
Hingham,	6	240	42	800	1,600
Scituate,	10	400	70	1,000	3,000
Duxborough,	4	160	28	400	1,200
Kingston,	6	240	42	800	1,600
Yarmouth,	30	900	180	3,000	6,000
Wellfleet,	3	90	21	300	600
Truro,	10	400	80	1,000	3,000
Provincetown,	4	160	32	500	1,100
Chatham,	30	900	240	4,000	8,000
Nantucket,	8	320	64	1,000	2,200
Maine,	60	1,000	230	4,000	8,000
Weymouth,	2	100	16	200	600
	665	25,630	4,405	178.800	172,500

From 1786 to 1790, inclusive.

	Vessels annually.	Tonnage.	Seamen.	Kentals to Europe, a 3 Dolls.	Kentals to West-Indies a 2 Dolls.
	90	5,400	720	50,000	25,000
	160	3,600	680	19,500	28,500
	15	900	120	3,000	7,500
	19	1,235	157	5,200	10,000
	20	1,300	160	6,000	10,000
	10	460	80	1,000	5,000
	56	860	248	3,000	6,000
	36	1,440	252	6,000	12,000
	5	200	35	1,000	1,500
	4	180	32	800	1,200
	2	90	16	400	600
	9	360	72	1,500	3,000
	4	160	28	700	1,300
	30	900	180	2,000	10,000
	11	550	88	3,000	5,200
	30	900	240	3,000	9,000
	5	200	40	500	1,500
	30	300	120	1,000	3,500
	3	150	24	1,000	1,250
	539	19,185	3,292	108.600	142.050

Extract from an Address to Mr. BURKE, *in a London paper.*

YOU attempt to ridicule the decree of the National Assembly, which ordains that the Benefices of the Gallican Church shall hereafter be *Elective*. This however was the uniform practice of the early ages, and is indeed sanctioned by the authority of the CANONS:—even we, still retain the idle ceremony of a *Conge d'Elire*, in the nomination of our vacant Bishopricks—a practice that unquestionably may be traced to this very source.

Pre-determined to avow your discontent to the most laudable and unexceptionable institutions, you think by allowing an honorable compensation out of the coffers of the State, for the labors of the Clergy, that the new Government of France has made "a degrading Pensionary Establishment, to which no man of liberal ideas will destine his children." What a libel upon Religion! It appears then, that you look upon the *Priesthood* as a mercenary profession, to which no prudent father will *apprentice* his son, without the certainty of correspondent emoluments! A reference to Ecclesiastical History would however inform you, that the Church never had such able defenders, nor Christianity such celebrated supporters, as when the zeal of their common servants flowed from their voluntary attachment, and not their stipendary labours!

If I did not know, Sir, that your conduct for some years past had precluded every idea of friendship, I should have wondered that you had not consulted some person in possession of your confidence, before your late publication had seen the light. Had you communicated your Manuscript to the learned Author of BELLENDENUS, I am sure that, imitating the honest reply of GIL BLAS to the ARCHBISHOP of GRANADA, he would have shook the classical curls of his collegiate wig, and shrewdly prophecied "that this last HOMILY would undo your reputation!

VINDICATOR.

M. DE CALONNE, in his celebrated Work, (published in England) on the REVOLUTION in FRANCE, gives the following melancholy picture:

"Whatever opinions men may have embraced, or to whatever party they may be devoted, there is one point in which the whole world is unhappily forced to be unanimous: That the state of France, at the present moment, is infinitely deplorable, and such as no ingenuous mind can view without horror. In vain do we attempt to turn away our eyes from this spectacle, and to fascinate our imaginations by splendid promises. The whole power of oratory, the vain sound of emphatic expressions, avail not to efface the frightful image of what we see with our eyes, nor to extinguish sentiments which in our hearts we approve. The King, held in captivity by his subjects, the kingdom abandoned to pillage, the public power destroyed, justice dumb and trembling, the most atrocious crimes unpunished, and, to crown the series of abominations, innocence punished with juridical formality," &c. &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber, who served a regular apprenticeship to the business of VENDUE-MASTER, under Mr. GEORGE KELLY, has just opened an OFFICE in the Borough of NORFOLK, Virginia, in a good and convenient House, situated near the County Wharf, where he is in hopes of giving general satisfaction to all those that may be pleased to favor him with their commands.

JOHN H. HALL.

Norfolk, Virginia, April 21, 1791. (1 ep 7w)

A CARD.

JOSEPH WHEATON

PRESENTS his compliments to his old Military Friends, the Gentlemen of the Civil List, and the Public—wishes they may be informed that he has received a very handsome ASSORTMENT of the best chosen

SPRING GOODS,

By the PIGOU, and other late arrivals, which are now opening at his KNOWN CHEAP STORE, No. 38, Third-Street, North, and which he is determined to dispose of (at wholesale or retail) on so low terms as must make it an *object* to *customers*.——Orders from his friends will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and the time of payment made convenient.

Philad. May 2, 1791.

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In CHESNUT-STREET, No. 66.

BUYS and SELLS all kinds of THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNION; has frequently occasion to NEGOCIATE INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE—and will receive Orders for making SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1791. (96 tf)

MASSACHUSETS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE-LOTTERY assure the Public, that the second Class of the SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY will positively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. On *Thursday* the 13th of *October* next, or *sooner*, if the Tickets shall be disposed of. As the Managers have in their several monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the hour assigned, so they are determined to be equally as punctual in this.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 TICKETS, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
2		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388	Prizes.			125000
16612	Blanks.			
25000	Tickets.			

☞ TICKETS in the above CLASS may be had of the several MANAGERS, *who will pay the prizes on demand*; of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth; of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-store, Franklin's Head, Court-street—and at other places, as usual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} MANAGERS.

Boston, April 14, 1791.

MANUEL NOAH,

BROKER,

No. 91, Race-Street, between Second and Third-Streets,

BUYS and SELLS

Continental & State Certificates,

Pennsylvania and Jersey Paper Money,

And all kinds of SECURITIES of the United States, or of any particular State.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 3.

WE, the Commissioners, appointed to receive subscriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby give public notice, that the Books will be opened by us for that purpose at the Bank of North-America, on Monday the 4th day of July next.

THOMAS WILLING, SAMUEL HOWELL,
BEALE BORDLEY, LAMBERT CADWALADER,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,

All the Printers in the United States are requested to publish the above.

Funds of the United States.

ALL kinds of the *Public Debt* of the *Union*, bought, sold, or exchanged; Foreign and inland *Bills of Exchange*, negociated; *Merchandize* of all sorts Bought and Sold on *Commission*, and *all* other Business in the line of a Broker, transacted by

WILLIAM CLELAND,

At the Office, next door to the *Custom-House*, State-Street, *BOSTON*.

PINTARD and BLEECKER,

PURCHASE and SELL all kinds of

Certificates & Public Securities,

On COMMISSION, at public and private sale, on the following terms:

ON the specie amount of all sales or purchases at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto of all sales or purchases at private sale, on all sums below 5000 nominal dollars, *one-half* per cent.; and on all sums above 5000 nominal dollars, *one-fourth* per cent.

For receiving interest at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent.

For making transfers at ditto, *one dollar* each transfer.

☞ Such persons throughout the United States, as may be pleased to favor the subscribers with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and dispatch*, as considerable experience in the public stocks, together with extensive connections in the city of New-York and different parts of the continent, enable them to conduct their operations with peculiar advantages.

PINTARD & BLEECKER,

New-York, No. 57, *King-Street*.

March 15, 1791. (97 taw 6m)

CONTRACT,

For erecting BRIDGES over the HACKINSACK and PASSAICAK Rivers, between Powlas-Hook and Newark, in the State of New-Jersey.

THE Commissioners appointed by an act of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, to erect bridges over the Hackinsack and Passaiack rivers, having obtained the necessary surveys, are now ready to receive proposals for performing the same; and offer the following conditions for the consideration of such as may be inclined to contract:

The situation of the bridge across the Hackinsack river, will be at one of the following stations, as shall be hereafter determined most eligible.

1st. At the place where the present ferry is established, where the width of the river is 1448 feet.

Depth at the eastern shore, 8 feet 8 inches.
Do. western shore, 8 11
Greatest depth, 25 4

2d. At a place more northerly, called Douw's Ferry, where the width of the river is 846 feet.

Depth at the eastern shore 19 feet 10 inches.
Do. western shore 12
Greatest depth 35 8

The situation of the bridge across the Passaiack river, will be at one of the three following stations, as shall be hereafter determined most eligible.

1st. At the place where the present ferry is established, where the width of the river is 676 feet.

Depth at the eastern shore 8 feet 6 inches,
Do. western shore 9 6
Greatest depth 17

2d. At a place more westerly, called Beef-Point, where the breadth of the river is 799 feet.

Depth at the eastern shore 11 feet,
Do. western shore 4 5 inches,
Greatest depth 13 4

3d. At a place still more northerly, called Hedden's dock, in the town of Newark, where the width of the river is 526 feet.

Depth at the eastern shore 4 feet 5 inches,
Do. western shore 10 8
Greatest depth 15 11

The bridges are to be constructed on the principles of those erected over Charles, Mystick, and Beverly Rivers in the State of Massachusetts, with a draw to admit a free passage for vessels with fixed standing masts, not less than twenty-four feet wide, to be placed in such part of the bridges as shall be determined most convenient for the navigation of the river, with piles or blocks on each side of the entrance of such draw, as shall be judged sufficient to aid vessels in passing through. Also, one lamp on each side of the draw, to be lighted every night from sunset to sunrise, during the continuance of the lease.

The bridges are to be built with such piles, timber, scantling, and plank, as shall render them perfectly substantial and secure in the opinion of the commissioners, and are to be of a sufficient height to protect them against the tides, which rise at ordinary tides from 5 to 6 feet, and at spring tides from 8 to 10 feet. They are to be 31 feet in breadth, viz.

Allowance for carriage way, 20 feet.
Do. for foot walks, railed off on each side, 4 feet each, 8 feet.
Do. for ballustrades, 1 foot each, 2 feet.
Do. for hand-rails for do. 6 inches each, 1 foot.—Total, 31 feet.

The sides of the bridges to be secured with strong ballustrades, after the manner of the bridge between Boston and Charlestown.

The bridges and draws are to be kept in constant repair, and at the expiration of the lease are to be surrendered in good order, agreeably to the act.

The following are the terms which the commissioners are authorised to offer to contractors:

A lease of the exclusive privilege of the bridges for a period not exceeding 99 years, with a toll equal to three-fourths of the present rates of ferriage.

From as accurate an estimate as could possibly be obtained, the actual receipts of the ferries for a medium of five years last past, amount to twelve hundred pounds, New-Jersey currency, per annum, three-fourths of that sum will consequently produce an immediate income of 900 pounds per ann. This may fairly be estimated as the smallest profit that can be calculated upon. The advancing population of the United States, the increasing intercourse between the two cities of New-York and Philadelphia, the facility which the construction of these bridges will give to travelling, the easy communication thereby offered with the state of New-York, on the western side of the Hudson, are all important circumstances, which must necessarily tend rapidly to accumulate the profits of the bridges. The commissioners are moreover authorized by law to raise four thousand pounds to be applied towards making causeways and laying out proper roads connected with the bridges, and have a lottery now on foot for that purpose. As soon as the places shall be determined on where the bridges are to be fixed, and the contracts for erecting them are executed, the roads and causeways will be immediately undertaken.

Such persons therefore as may be inclined to contract on the above principles, will be pleased to send in their terms sealed, within three months from this date, to WILLIAM MAXWELL, Esq. in New-York, specifying the shortest period of lease for which they will undertake to erect the said bridges, together with proper security for performing the same.

SAMUEL TUTHILL,
JOHN NEILSON,
ROBERT KEMBLE,
WILLIAM MAXWELL,
JOHN PINTARD
} Commissioners.

Newark, State of New-Jersey, April 22, 1791.